From the Cleveland Gazette of Jan. 22.

CANADA NEWS.

The War .- The mail from the West

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY, BY THO. T. BRADFORD FOR

DANL. BRADFORD. [Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW OGORS BE Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00

within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. Letters sent by orail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of to

ADVERTISING. I square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; t ice months \$1; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Louze ones in proporton.

#### FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative, INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GAELIGKE,

or Greater Constitute,
or Greaters,
tories over many forces in every age, heing the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands. of any ever prepared by human hands, obtain ed equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kiogdoms-Fra medicine of more value to manking, than the united treasures of

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is hu phia-Is of half an ounce.

Dose for adults one drop, for children half of drop, for infants one fourth of a drop. Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where urther evidences of its efficacy will be

exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most dire-ful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of

As nn evidence of the high repute in which As an evidence of the high repute in which the Matchless Sanatire is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post. It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what is professes to he—an efficient and wheels predicing worthy the serious attention valuable wedicine, worthy the serious attention

of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE. Davin S. Rowlann, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the inmortal Goelicke of Germany,) has grent pleasure in publishing the following highly im-portant letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character -also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians must forever establish the character of the Sa native, as being without a parallel in the nist

ry of medicine. The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes mils fuvor .- | oonths making one term, without deduction for Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three wienths, swelled to the ber, 1838. We can accommodite fifteen or twengoodly immber of Severs to the New York New York, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly the programment in cases. forwarded responsible names as agents, in case where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity -- and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1. A letter from II. F. Sherwaoit, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland, -- Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the ulvertraement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a soverign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily nn; anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his honse and asked him if he had nny objections to her taking this new medicine. Ite replied, that the was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose. Into the thought it could do her no goud, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still, as a drowning person will eatch at a Still, as a drawning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative heing recommended by straw, and the same had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, given when surcommenced taking three times a day, given where industry gence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink treely, without

shortly adde to eat and shortly added to eat and sho the utter astourshment of our family physicum and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be already and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who knew her remarkable case, that she owesher hife to the Sandary alone; and as there are probably many the primose of taking the depositions of Willer primose of taking the depositions of Willer the utter astomshment of our family physican

attreadone; and as there are probably many the purpose of taking the depositions of Wilconsumptive persons in the United States, who generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great heacht.

I think of going to the South, with my family, so notime its full, and in case I do, I will prachain the virtues of the Sanative in that prachain the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians of the are notively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this ister will serve the public that you are as liberty to publish it.

good, you are as liberty to publish it. Rose Holls, &c H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which bave already been voluntiated. untarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street. Testimony No 3.

A certificate from three members of the MED-ICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevoleut meinhers, who are uninflumed by saligh medicine. who are uninfluenced by selfish motives.— Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or ansound-ness of Dr. Goelicke's eew doctrine, we nre happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our cars hear, we must be

We hereby state, that when Dr. Loois Olfor tories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incovable by Physicians in every age, helicy the most valuable in the highest contempt, believing and apople to highest contempt. Goelicke first came before the Gevionn public quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, ugainst it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden sluty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficincy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have hereto-fore believed incurnble. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was nt once synlowed up in our atter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as nmends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we helieve him a philanthropist, who doe honor to the profession and to our country which gave him hirth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our Enropean Hospitals, is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It weeded not our testimony, for whevener it is

used, it is its own hest witness sed, it is its own hest witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLRHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December to, 1836.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-tf

### MR. MAGUIRE'S.

Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

the Cross Roads twelve vailes from Lexington and from Cankfort, and five miles Verington and from Fankfort, and five infles Ver-suilles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution in solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards these angles his charge. exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and ensity obtained, and many times, without substantia shall be excused for giving none but my neigh-bors and patrons. Should, however, purents bors and patrons. Should, however, purents and guardians wish further information, I pledge myself in give references as to my standing in society, connections and education, equal to

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten less time, to commence on the second day of

ty hourders pleasantly and cheaply.

JOHN MAGUIRE. Dec. 26, 1837.—52-\$5.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about one mile west of Georgetown. lying about one mile west of Georgetown, Ky. on the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexington, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best snit the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants n farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have the oppion of a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate ence just reset. The location of this farm is very advantageous, heing within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a fist rate Turn-pike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well watered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefitted greatly by selling their own farms and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the and buying this tract. For terms, apply to thundersigned, or to Dr. R. M. Ewing, of George town, Ky., who is authorized to contract for me, and whe owns all over 230 acres.

M. W. DICKEY.

Springland, on the Railroad. Jan. 4, 1833.

10 miles from Lexington, -I-tf.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Carriagton, Mary Blackburn—the unknown heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown heirs of John Carrington, 4sa Carrington and

consumptive person this medicine, measures have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought specific to be adapted to have it more ought specific to be adapted to have it more and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit generally known. A number of persons in this neighborhood, I Court; wherein I am complainant and you defemilants, and shall adjourn from day to day, mutil the same shall be finished, at which time and place you can attend.

ENNIS COMBS. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4t.

TO RENT. FIRST rate Business House on City Row Water street. For terms apply to
D. MEGOWAN. Lex. Dec. 18th 1837-51-tf.

From the London Literary Gazette. TO AN ANCIENT SUN DIAL.

An hour has passed away its lingering pace, Since, bent in careless musing night I mark'd upon the moss-grown face The noiseless shadow stealing by: An hour has passed-and wandering back The fit of vacant idlesse o'er.

see that shade in onward track Advance one seanly inch-no more. Less blue the wide exulting sea,

More white the morning cloud may seem, A little more the merry bee thath toil'd beside the chiming stream, A little bent appears the flower,
A little raised the mountain sun, Less bright the dew-less cool the hower-But other change on earth is none.

let to the world of nobler life What has that hour of stillness brought? Desire—Despair—for wasting strife— The windness and the bliss of thought, And Hope, that flatters to depart, And Love with unresisted chain; And O! the augush of the heart Which knows its all of fondness vain.

City and tower perchance have sunk, To waste and howling rain cust, And armaments embattled, shrunk Like reeds before the bending blast: The mother to her new-horn child Has bared her life-hestowing breast, And many a brow yet amlefiled,

The ruibless grave has colled to rest.

A knell for joys for ever fled-A dooming voice beyond recall— A trampet signal, stern and dread, Of warfare and of watch to all— A sound o'er earth's aronn sent,
To hill the strife of thousands cease; Amidst the calm of halcyon peace.

But we, beneath the varying heam, While thus time's onward waters flow O'er straw and bubble; dream and dream Nor heed the terrent's depth below. Destriction, wide as land and sea, And life, and death, and waste, and power-Alas! who thinks that such must be

PORTRAIT OF THE WIDOW. (From Sheridan Knowles' new Comedy.) itow young she looks? What life is in her eyes! What ease is in her gait! while, as she walks, Her waist, still typering, takes it pliantly! tlow loftly she bears her head withal: On this side now—now that. When enters she A drawing room, what worlds of gracious things Her courtesy says!—she sinks with such a sway, Greeting on either hand the company, Then showly rises to her state again! She is the empress of the eard table! Her hand and arm !- Gods, did you see her deal With curv'd and pliant wrist dispense the pack, Which, at the touch of her fair fingers, dy; How soft she speaks—how very soft! ther voice

throat. Reminding you of sweetest, mellowest things-

From the Newark Sentinel. THE MECHANIC'S WINTER EVENING. nor zephyrs, we have the bright fireside, and the family circle. Some of our most valuable attainments may be made, and some of our ourest pleasures enjoyed, during the long win

the thought struck ine, that I would give some thing to know how some half dozen of my ac quaintance were spending their hours of release Now as I have no familiar Asmodeus to unroo for me my neighbor's houses, and disclose their contents, I was reduced to the necessity o big dog nt his feet, and his tobacco box at his

ply: nt length a drowsy boy let me in, and as I expected, there was the corpuleut master of the oonse fast asleep in an arm-chair. It is surprising how 'practice makes perfect' in the act of slumbering. There may be some excuse for the baker, who has to rise several hours before day; but the practice is hy no means confined to him, and I know more than one working man who prepares for the regular night's work of the bed, hy the sort of prelihation in the chimney corner. This case offered othing to detain me.

steps of John Hall, the cahinet maker; for I found his front room illuminated, and occupied by a little religious meeting. But I proceeded, and stepped into the house of Dukes, my wext acquaintance, and was nem spending the whole hour there; for he and his wife and children were engaged in a little musical concert, which was most enviable. Mary Duke sung over her

street, I thought it no more than fair to return on the other; so I crossed over, and knocked at the door of Belden, the Coppersmith. The house is one of the tidiest in our town, at whatever hour you may drop in; and this must be set to the credit of the intable partner. Truly the sight was a pleasant one, which met ony eyes, as I was ushered into their best roam; heing nothing less than a genuine old-fashioned tea dricking, with some dozen of pleasant neighhors, all in their hest dress and best humors, around a well-haden table and a smoking urn. When I compared the glow of their counte-nances with the excited glare of tavern huuters, I could not head ate whose evenings to pre-fer. But I demed myself, and went on. thester. But I defined myself, and went on. Thes-itated a woment about intruding upon my friend George Riley, wheelright, because I re-membered how lately he had lost his wife; but long intimacy emboldened me, and I went in. George was sitting by the fire with an infant on his knee, and two little girls scated by his side. He was talking with them, in a low tone of voice, and a tear was twinkling in his eye as he rose to accost me. No doubt he was giving there some useful instruction for a hible was lying open on the stand, and George is a man

try. Almost all his evenings are spent in read

and I am persuaded that none of his neighbors enjoy more comfort than he. After a few minutes conversation with him. I came home. sunsing upon the blindness of the multitude, who eannot perceive the profit and pleasure of know-ledge. But I cefer my reflections on this subject for another paper, as I have much more to say, than can be comprehended in a single

The subscription for a memento to the Duke

f Wellington-of what character is not yet de-

Comes melting from her round and swelling

ter evenings. It is, however, unfortunately the case with too many, that these fine opportuni-

ties are thrown nway.

The other evening, after my usual light meal, seizing my good oaken stick, and sallying forth upon n rapid tour of espionage. At the very first corner, I perceived, through the window my old cowrade Stith, employed, as usual, with his pipe. After a day spent at the lathe, he thinks himselfentitled to this luxury; and with elhow, he sacrifices long hours of every night to the subduing influence of a narcotic. As I should only disturb his severy, thought I, I will

Boulanger, the French baker, was the next n order. When I knocked, there was no re-

My next call was at the Golden Swan, one of the numerous taverns of our village. The bar-room was highly illuminated by many acies and two bright coal-fires: the atmos phere was almost palbaple, so thick was the smoke, and the air was redotent of alcoholic mixtures. Here I found, as I never fail to find at this how, four or five of our mechanics; some smoking, some chewing, some drinking; and all engaged with lond voices in discussing the affairs of the state and nation. Of such men, the lavern is the home. True, each of them has a residence, inhabited by his wie, and known by the assessor, and where indeed he eats and sleeps: but this is not his home. Itis neart is not there, but at the bar-room, whither be goes with the momentum of an unbent spring, whenever labor is over, in which he spends the long evening of every day; and from which he reels to his famity, at a late hour, to childe his vite for being up so late, and for looking so melaneboly. I glaully passed on to the dwelling of Quince the shoemaker. Alas! the scene was altered, but not improved. The spirit of intoxattered, intended improved. The spirit of intoxication leads some men to min in groups, others in solitude. Quince is not a tavern brawler, but a tot. During the day, he never drinks; during the evening he does little else. There are many that have a fair reputation in the world, who never go to bed soher. I not willing to drop n veil over the particulars which I ng to drop a veil over the particulars which I about a dollar a mouth to their pay.

Section 16 repeals the law which abolished the lime he fresh hurnt, as it then bas a section brightened when I reached the hount.cs and premiums, and five years' enlist- greater capacity for the acid.—Cult.

was nost envision. Mary Dake sing over her knitting, and Robert sing over his base-viol; while the two boys, one with a flute and the other with a violin, added a good accompaniment. As I hurried away, I perceived the silvers in the who hires their front room for a shop, busily employed in posting his baoks.

University the proper than fair to return street, I thought it no more than fair to return

of religious scelings.

Last of all, I chose to enter the little black room of Henderson, the Scotch weaver, nothing doubting as to what I should find. As I expected, Colin was at his books. A large map was tracing the triumphant progress of Napo lean, whose life he was cogaged in reading.— Henderson is a man of slender means, but he finds himself able to lay out a few dollars every year upon good books; and the unother of these has increased so much, that he has lately fitted up a neat little book-case in one corner of his coom. the also has a pair of globes, and an electrical machine, and has made himself quite fundiar with Natural Philosophy and Chemis or in making philosophical experiments;-

communication. CHARLES QUILL. WELLINGTON AND WASHINGTON.

Plums, peaches, apricots and nectarines— Whose bloom is poor to paint her cheeks and

lips. By Jove, I'll marry.

ermined upon, whether obelisk or mansoleun -goes on with great activity. In England alone £11,445 have already been collected. Yet we perceive after all the combined exertions of the principal personages of America for years, not \$30,000 have been collected for a monument to Washington, the Father of our country. The matter, to our shame, uppears to have terminated in the private donation to the family of a beautiful marble surcophagus, presented by a gentleman of Philadelphia; and had been undistribed at his remantie villa of Mount Vernousince bis death, ly the garderner and domestics being present to gaze on the noble features of that man whose very hair should have been deemed "a rich

Death, it is said had not discomposed the so renity of his countenance, which was in its lead on coffin preserved, with the last smile with which he bade adien to the world still lingering on his lips. If the people of this country, who owe to him the liberties and happiness they enjoy, had felt the gratitude they should have felt, could such an incident asthis have een passed over with the indifference it has .-Why the very stones thomselves should have prated of the whereabout of such a man's last mortal relics. His bier should have placed, like Cæsar's, at the pillars of the Capitol, for all the present generation to have come

Yet the living Wellington-a soldier of fortune—n pet from the cradle of the nobility to which he was born—can awaken a livelier symouthy than he who has founded, in this western hemisphere, an empire of freedom—nn asylum for oppressed humanity, a home for the world who prize the self respect, the independence, and dignity of their species, and scorn the chains of tyranny.—N. Y. Star.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

A bill for the incrense of the Army of the U. States passed the Senate on Thursday without thing we do, in which improvements may dissenting voice. The substance of its proisions is as follows:

Section 1 adds 53 privates to each of the companies of artillery and infantry, and gives respents major to each company of every arm ployers of other men? are they not those in the public service. Section 2 adds to the corps of engineers one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six

first and see and lieutenants. Section 4 organizes the topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lientens colonel, four majors, ten captains, and ten first, and ten second lieutenants. Section 7 authorizes the appointment of four

nssistant adjutum generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of Section 9 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistent

quartermasters with the rank of captain, all Section 10. The commissariat of subsistance to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenam colonel, and three mujors.

Section 14 adds to the ordnance two majors,

en first, and ten second lieutenants. Section 14 fixes the price of the army ration, when not received in kind, at 25 cents, and allows an additional ration to all line and staff Section 15 equalizes the pay of the non earn-

odissioned officers, unusciaus, and privates, with that of the marines, the effect of which is to add ley may filter through it; and also that

ervice to what it was previous to 1833. Section 18 makes provision for the employment of chaplains at military posts, with the ap proval of the Secretary of War.

SELF-EDUCATION.

has 'again suspended,' and we have received no Detroit papers since Friday. Our latest intelligence from the seat of BY JOHN NEAL, war, is brought by Capt. Kline of the But who are the privileged class in schr. White Pigeon, which sailed from our country, where all men are equal- Detroit on Thursday night. He informs where we have no kings, no princes, no us that the Patriots were assembled at nobility, no titles! Are they not better Gibralter about 500 strong, and were educated, every where-and the children drilling under the command of Gen. Har. of the better educated-throughout the dy Bois Blanc, and Sugar Island had been land? Go abroad among your neighbors abandoned by the Patriots. Gen. Sath. let all your acquaintances pass in review erland was under a second arrest at Debefore you-and see if those who are troit. The royalists had a force of about better off in the world, more influential 600 at Malden. Two persons only, were and happier than the rest, other circumkilled on board the Anne. One was the stances being equal, are not all-all, captain of the schooner, the other a man without one exception, better educated by the name of Davis, from this place. than the rest! It is not even a school A deputation has been sent from Mon. education obtained before a man sets up roe to Malden, to ask a restoration of for himself; but it is education at large the citizens from the former place, taken in the broadest and best sense of the prisoners in the capture of the Anne. term—the education that any body may The arms belonging to the state in the give himself, any body at any age. A. hands of Patriots, had been recovered by gain, therefore, I do appenl to yourselves Gov. Mason. Every thing was quiet to call to mind any of your nequaintance in Detroit, and Patriot reinforcements who has got ahead of his hrethrenwere silently gathering. The bluster of who is looked up to, not only by them Gen. Satherland, had been succeeded but by others-and my life on it you will by more discreet and prudent movements. find him a better educated man, self-ed--Captain K. states the forces at Gibralucated or otherwise, I care not, better ter and Malden from personal observainformed about some things which they tion. do not consider of importance. I go fur-From the N. Y. Ev. Post. ther. So perfectly satisfied am I of the The affair at Fort Schlosser, atrocions trush of this doctrine--of the importance nough in its first appearance, is made a of things which the uneducated regard as raver offence by being avowed and aptrivial, that I would have have taught as proved nat only by the commanding offia fundamental truth, namely, that if two cer of the British troops, but by the gopersons were to begin the world tomorvernor of Upper Canada. Wo publish. row-both of the same capacity-having ed yesterdny a general order from the the same friends, the same prospects and head quarters at Chippewa, in which this the same health-he who was best acoutrage was declared to have met with quainted with the multiplication-table "unqualified approbation" of that funcwould beat the other in the long run. I tionary would have it generally understood as We hardly looked for this; but Sir another fundamental maxim in morals. if not in religion, that every sort of knowledge is of some value to every person, whatever may be his char acter, station or prospects. I do not say

n child might push forward on a roller, if

you would but take time to fix the roller?

What would you say of a man who, in-

stead of splitting his logs for firewood,

with a beetle and wedge, were to saw

them in two lengthwise with n key-hole

saw-declaring all the while, that as for

him, he did not pretend to know much

about mechanics, that a key-hole saw

was good enough for him-and as for the

beetle and wedge, and other out-of-the.

way contrivances, for his part he had no

not be made. Have you not the proof

continually before your eyes? Are not

the master-workmen the owners and em-

who have made the best use, not of their

CHEMISTRY IN THE KITCHEN .- Why

is it necessary to mix lime with ashes in

soap making? The answer to this ques-

tion will explain the reason why the pro-

cess ofton fails, and suggest a remedy

pound chemically united, of of nlkali or

ey from potash, and grease, fat or tallow.

The alkali is naturally combined with

carbonic acid, for which it has stronger

affinity than it has for grease; hence, while it continues united with dhe acid,

it will not unite with the grease, and pro-

for the evil .- Common soap is a com-

fingers, but of their thinkers?

belief in them?

Francis Head had already given a proof how little he understood the duties of his own position. He was silly enough in his message to the parliament of Upper Canady, to complain formally of the that it would be of equal value to every meetings held in the United States to person, or that every sort of knowledge express sympathy with the Canadians, is alike necessary. I merely say that and of the remarks which the papers of we cannot acquire any useless knowlthe United States chose to make concernedge. But, say those who appear to ing Canadian politics. These are not have understanding and judgment in these matters either for the interference of his matters; we have no time for study, we government or ours. People here will the mechanics. No time for study!have their own opinions in relation to the What! have you no time when a huge struggle in Canada, and if they choose ponderous body is to be lifted-no time to express them in public meetings, or in to fix the lever and the fulcrum; to preprint, we should like to know what is to pare the inclined plane or hitch the tackprevent them. The snine thing would be done in England, nor would the British government venture to interfere.

Some of our citizens have passed the Canadian frontier and engaged with the patriots. Our government could not preent this-no government could prevent

it. The citizens of England and France mingle in the wars of all nations, in spite of the neutrality of their own governments. We cannot bar the way to any person who chooses to quit our territory; . we cannot prevent his taking his property with him. We can only prevent mile nary prepartions from being made here on any extensive or public scale. This sall a free government could do, and this our government is doing. England could herself do no more in such a casc.

Sir Francis Head probably supposes Would you not laugh at him as a poor that the expression of the opinions of the economist of time-and a very poor rea-American people, in public meetings and soner, and would he not be likely to connews-papers, and the circumstance that tinue a very poor man? Yet he would certain adventurers from our side are ensay no more than you say-every man gaged in the Canada revolt, are sufficient of you--when you declare you have no reasons for his invading our territory, time for reading—no time for study destroying the property of our citizens, no time to improve yourself, each in his and entting their throats. The same loown particular trade, by stepping out of gic which led him to make our public the circle he was brought up in. How meetings and the language of our newsdo you know but there is some shorter papers the subject of official complaint, and easier way of doing all that you do would naturally make him suppose that in your workshops and l'actories? Be asthis was a just punishment for our presured that there is a shorter and easier sumption. way for all of us-that there is no one

The course taken by Sir Francis Head will increase the difficulty of obtaining redress. The perpetrators of the outrage will not now be delivered up, becauso they acted under the direct orders of their superiors. The responsibility of the guilt rests mainly with those who commanded the act, and though robbery and assassination were actually committed, we have little expectation that the principals, McNab and Sir Francis will he delivered up to be tried by a New York triburual, and executed by a New York hangman.

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE. January 17, 1838.

Information has been received at this Department of the payment to the Charge d' Affairs of the United States at Lisben, on the 10th of November last, often thousand milries, in full of the first instalduce soap. But lime having a stronger ment of indemnity agreed to be paid by affinity for the acid than the alkali has, the Portuguese Government in satisfacextrac's it from the ley, and the alkali tion of the claims of the owners of the then readily unites with the grease, ship Gulatea, the brings Aun, Planter, und forms soap. From this it will seon, Osprey, Quito, and Perseverance, and the schooner Gleaner, and of the seamen of the Gelatea and Pianter.

> Meddle not with that, which will give you pain when past.

#### Kentucky Gazette.

CONVENTION QUESTION.

REMARKS OF MR. DIXON,

Of Itenderson, in the Senate of Kentucky, upon the bill to take the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of cailing a

Mr. Spraker-The intitude which has been taken in debate by gentlemen on both sides of the question now under discussion, seems to me not warrant-ed either by the spirit or letter of the hill on your table. That bill, sir, does not propose this Itonse shall now vote to call a convention of the people to revise their constitution; or the contrary, it oaly proposes that the power shall be given to the people, by the passage of a law, to determine, at the polls, by their votes whether they will have a convention or not; and yet, gentlemen have thought proper not only to discuss the merits of the present consti-tution, but to suggest principles which they would like to see incorporated in the new one which is to succeed it. Believing that all such arguments as these are entirely irrelevant, and that they have an benring upon the only ques-tion which Senators are enlied on by their votes to decide, I will proceed to show whnt, in my opinion, is the real question, and to offer n few of the reasons which will influence me to give my vote in favor of the bill.

The math article of the constitution of Ken-

"That when experience shall point out the necessity of amending this constitution, and when a majority of all the numbers elected to each House of the General Assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, for taking the sense of the good people of this Commonweatth as to the necessity and expediency of ealling n convention, it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, and others, returning officers, nt the next general election—which shall be held for representatives, after the passage of such law, to open u poll for, and make a return to the Secretary, for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention; and if, thereupon, it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the General A-sembly shall direct, that a similar poll shall be opened and taken for the next year; and if, therenpon, it shall appear, that a majority of all the citizens of this State, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for their next session, call n convention, to consist of ne many members as there shall be in the Honse of Representatives and no more; to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places, and at the same time, that represeatatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution. But if it shall appear, by the vates of either year as uforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called ."

It will be seen nt once, Mr. Speaker, from the nrticle in the constitution from which I have just quoted, that the only bill which we can now pass, is a bill to give the people the power of voting for a convention at the two ensuing elections, and thut if it shall appear by the votes of either year that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for n convention, n convention sha'l not The question then is fairly unde out, both in the constitution and the bill, and Is it a fact that the people of Kentucky desrty in the hour of peace, are unworthy to be ner as their wants and their necessities may re

Is it n fact, sir, that the people of Kentucky are wholly incapable of governing themselves, and require guardians to watch over them, to has been altogether a mistaken one.

Let us refer to the history of the country and see whether it does not furnish a sufficient refutation of all such unworthy imputations. he people of Kensucky, then in their infiney, held a convention and framed for them-selves a constitution. In 1799, being dissatisselves a constitution. In 1799, being dissatis-fied with their new constitution, they called nnother convention, and framed the one which we now propose allowing them the liberty of amending or revising. Under this constitution the people have lived for near farty years, and gentlemen who oppose its amendment, insist that if it be not perfect, that it is as near perfection as it is given to the wisdom of man to attain. But, sit, we are told that this same people, who in 1799 framed n constitution, which gentlemen characterize as the great chart of human liberty, if placed under similiar circumstances, ould plunge the State into the wildest disorder, confusion, and anarchy. Sir, the very fact that they then did not so act, but on the contrary, acted with calmness, with wisdom, and nn eye single to the great and essential interests of their country, is a sufficient guaranty that if this bill now passes, and it should be the wish of the people that a convention be called, that those who may be members of that convention. will still act from the same exalted feelings of will still act from the same exalted feelings of patriotism, and with a view to the accomplishment of the same noble purposes. Sir, why should they not so not? Will they have any motive not to do so? They have their nwn and their children's happiness and liberty depending upon their deliherations, and what is dear to the control of the natriot, when will have the the control of the natriot, when will have the the control of the natriot, when will have the the control of the natriot, when will have the the control of the natriot, when we will have the the control of the natriot, when we will have the theory of the natriotic plants. heart of the patriot; they will have the hope of ransmitting their names to after ages as the benefactors of mankind. These were the feelings which entered into the deliberations of those who formed the convention of 1799, and unless their descendants have become dead to every thing like love of country, these would be their feelings, if called upon to perform the same

But, Mr. Speaker, let us examine this mat-Bul, Mr. Speaker, let us examine this matter still further, and see whether, if this bilt prisses, it will confer upon the people of the State of Kentucky, greater power than that which may now be exercised by the whole people of the United States, under the Federal constitution, in immeding that instrument.— They have the right to propose, directly, (with out the aid of an act of Congress,) through their representatives, such amendments to the Fed

tion the fact, that they have the power of at harmless-for it is clear, that if a majority of hope that they will be perpetual. It is the rev-Legislatures to ratify such amendments, after they are proposed, it must of necessity be udmitted, that their power ever the constitution, to change, to alter, or abolish it, is without the assistance of any such law, as that which we ire now attempting to enact, not only anconpossession of this vast power, without any contitutional restraint whatever upon their action, they have not only, for years, forborne to exercise it, but have taken the ship of Stute as she is, and salely conducted her through every peal, and through every difficulty which the in ness of party, or the ravings of demagoguism could throw around her. And, sir, if the great hody of the people who compose the citizens of the whole of the United States have trusted, since the foundation of the Federal constitution, with the very power which the bill now under discussion would confer upon the people of Kentucky, and have not, during the long lapse of years which has intervened between the making of that constitution and the present time, abused that power, do I not, from this single fact, derive an argument in favor of the competency of the people of Kentucky for self government, too strong to be overturned by nll the denunciations, by all the threats, and by all the sophistry and dark forebodings of those who so zealously oppose the passage of this bill. But, sir, what else. The people of the states of Virginia, of Pennsylvania, of Tennessee, of Mississippi, and other States have, within a few years past, held conventions with the view of amending their constitutions; and I believe it may be safely affirmed, that if they have not improved them, they have at least, not left them in n worse condition than they found them. One odious principle in the constitution of Virginia has been expunged-I mean the prin ciple which drew a distinction between the riel and the poor; the principle which secured to the one the privilege of voting because he was rich, and refiu-ed it to the other hecause he was poor. Sir, was not this of itself, a sufficient compensation for all the turmoil, the maxiety, and the agitation which the calling of a cou vention had given rise to—the raising a portion of the citizens of that ancient and renowned commonwealth from the degraded condition o Russian ser's and Turkish slaves, to the cleva ted and dignified character of freemen of Vir ginia, was a glorious achievement; it was, in effect, proclaiming to all classes of the people that no matter how exalted the station of the one, or humble that of the other, that the con stitution which they had just framed recog nized no difference between them, other tha that which grew out of merit, of public servi es, and an ability to serve their country. Sir this glorious principle ought to he incorporated to the constitution of every people, and written in letters of gold over the door of the capital of every nation.

The members of the conventions of the se veral States, which I have just mentioned, did not run into the wild extremes and disorders which gentlemen seem to apprehend the citizens of Kentucky would fall into, if they are allowed, by the passage of this bill, the right to vote for a convention. On the contrary their deliberations seem to have been characterized by all the calamess, dignity and regard for the lives and property of individuals, be coming men, filling such high and responsible stations. Sir, it is a repronch to the whole people and the stations. ple of this State to say, that in the discharge of the sacred trust which in convention would devolve on a portion of them, in making or amending the fundamental law of the State, that they would be less regardful of all the great principles of human rights, than the people of the States which I have just mentioned It is a reproach upon them to say that the it is -will you trust the people with the power shall trust us, their representatives, with the of voting, two years sneeessively, for u convention? Sir, this is the only quettion; and let gentlemen attempt to disguise it as they may, they can make nothing more nor less on of the bill on your table. Sir, we are told by Senators, that this bill, having no other object than the one I have just mentioned, ought not to the one I have just mentioned, ought not to the one I have just mentioned, ought not to pass. That its passage will be dangerous to liberty, to good order, to all the rights, religious and civil, of the people; that it will be cutting lasse the vessel of State, and launching her ioto in proportion as you increase that of the peothe great ocean of untried experiments, without chart, or map, or rudder or pilat, to conduct act upon the principle that they hold their iller back into the harbor. Sir, is all this true? gotten power by authority from heaven, and is it a fact that the people of Kentacky descended, as they are, from a race of ancestors, removed alike for their fearless intrepedity in the hour of danger, and their deep devotion to liberty in the hour of general arms where the people,) may have suffered under injustice and oppression-no matter how many have bled trusted by their representatives with the privi-lege of saying at the polls, whether they will have their constitution amended in such man-permission—no matter how many have bled under the axe of the cruel despot, who nur-ders, as he would have them believe, by divine permission—no matter though the tax gatherer. ernission—no matter though the tax gatherer to keep up the splendor of the throne of the Tyrant, may have extorted from the poor the last farthing which his hard earnings had procured him to purchase bread for his chilthemselves and their children? Sir, if nll this be true, then I must confess that the estimate his own temerity and pay the penalty of his presumption and his crime, by the forfeiture of the executioner. Sir, I am opposed dren; he dure not raise his voice in favor of a Sir, I am opposed to principles like these. I have lyranny in whatever form or shape it may come, and I do not arrogate to myselfany extraordinary share In of patriotism, when I say, that as a freeman I I would oppose its introduction at the threshold see the ocean wave sweep with desolating fury over the bosom of my country, than see her fair hills the abode of tyrants, and her rich vallies the home of slaves. And sir, I contend that a refusal on our pari, to give the people the right to change their government to suit its provisions to their wants, and adapt its powers

> But, Mr. Speaker, it has been urged by gen-tlemen that the people do not want a conven-tion—that they are well satisfied with the present constitution of the State, and do not desire to have it changed or nmended. Sir, I think to have it changed or nmended. Sir, I timber very differently from gentlemen who advance this opinion. I not only think that they are greatly dissatisfied with many features in their constitution, but, to get clear of them, they are determined to have a convention; and that they will hold to a terrible accomnability, the representatives who defeats their will, or misrepresents their opinions.

to their necessities, is at once to fasten upon

them the most oilious system of tyranny and

I cannot doubt, sir, that nearly the whole people of the State are greatly opposed to the present mode of appointing many of the officers of the Government. They are opposed to the present county court system; to the present unde of making justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and some other officers; and, I believe that they would be decidedly in favor of limiting the tenure of the office of Judges to a term of years, instead of ullowing them to hold them (whether competent or not,) during good behaviour. Not, sir, that I believe that they behaviour. Not, sir, that I believe that they would be in favor of an elective judiciary—far from it. They have too much good sense not to know that the independence of their judges s all important to the proper administration is all important to the proper administration of justice; but, although they would be against an elective judiciary, they would be in favor of such a system as would chable them, at the exsuch a system as would change them, at the expiration of every six or ten years, to purge the judicial bench of such men, as from age, from drunkenness, or other causes, had become unsafe depositories of judicial power, and of putting in their places others who would be more computent to the discharge of such as impor-

not the fact, that they have the power of at maintes—for it selects, that they have the people, for the written ince forcing their representatives in Congress, the people are against a convention, it does propose any amendments which they may not compel them to have one, but pursuing, as ten laws of the country, that constitutes the lesire, and their members of the several State it does, the constitution; it leaves it entirely great bulwark of American liberty, and forms, successively, for calling a convention, they successively, for calling a convention, they will then have one; if they do not, the bill of course becomes dull and of no effect. The whole mutter then is left entirely with the people, and if they do not think proper to exercise the power thus granted, it is with them to with-hold their suffrages at the polls and defeat the but to udd to its splender and its power—and rovisions of the bill. No injury, sir, can pos-ibly result to the country from opening the nolls and taking the votes of the people apout draws, is that of the free born American; and this all absorbing question. So far from it, it the first lesson he is taught, is to love his coonwill be the means of giving repose to the coun-nimity, and of attaching the people more firmly to the existing constitution, if they determine not to change it; but, on the contrary, if there should be a majority of the whole peo-ple of the State who desire to have the constitution changed—who shall say that their wishes onght not to be he complied with—I, sir, holding as I do, the doctrine that all govern-ments are made for the benefit of the people, nnd that n majority have the right to change them whenever expediency shall point out the necessity of so doing, cannot withhold my vote in favor of a measure which would give to them the right of exercising this great privilege. sir, is the doctrine contained in the Declaraof Independence, and which was subseriered instrument, by such men as Jefferson, Franklin, and many others, what all men are ereated equal; that they are endowed by their ereator with certain manhenable rights; that imong these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of appiness; that to scenre these rights, governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just po vers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government be omes destructive of these ends, it is the right people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most

likely to effect their safety and happiness. Mr. Speaker, is the principle contained in that part of the Declaration of Independence, which I just read, correct or not? Is it a principle which ought to be adhered to by the patriot and the statesman, or ought they to reject it, and deny to the people, the right to alter or abolish their government, or to institute a new one, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their eafety and happiness? This, sir, is the ques tion, and the only question involved in the passage of the bill; and to reject the bill, is I main tain, n denial of the correctness of the princi

One of the leading objections, however, to the passage of the bill, is, that the calling of a Convention will operate as a virtual repeal of the whole constitution of the State. This, sir, would not be the fact; so far from it, if a Con vention should be called, and fails to act, the institution will remain just us it now is, and he people of the State will be bound by it, t the full extent that they now are. It is true, that a Convention, if called, will have the right to repeal or aholish the whole constitution; but to possess the right, does not necessarily implituat they must exercise the power. My opinionis that in the event of ealling a Convention, some chunges will be made in the constitution; such as I have before mentioned, but not such as would amount to its total repenl or abolition. I have but little doubt that the people are strongly at tached to many of its provisions, and will vote to retain them, even if they should canclud to amend it. But, Mr. Speaker, admitting to be true, that the calling of a Convention would, of itself, amount to an entire repeal o the constitution, it would, in my judgment, con situte one of the strongest reasons which could possibly be used in favor of so amending it, as to avoid this difficulty in future; for it might again happen, as it now has, that the people would like to change many of its features, which experience had proven to be either useless o injurious, without endangering its entire exis-tence. And if they cannot now exercise such a power, the constitution should be so amend-

ed as to give them the right to do so. But, Mr. Speaker, we are told by Senators, that if this bill passes, our country will he agitated to its centre by abolition documents;—that they will be poured in upon us from the east and the north, until our whole community motion. This threat, however well calculated to alarm the timid, as an argument, has no force in it. Sir, is it the law of this State which keeps in cheek the abolitionist, or is it the moral sense of the community? I have looked into the constitution of Kentucky, and I can find nothing in that instrument which prohibits the discussion, the free discussion of the abolition of slavery, and all other questions which the people think proper to disense. I have looked into the laws which have been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, since the adop tion of the constitution, and if they impose any costraints upon the full and free discussion of this question, I have been unable to discover it.

Away then, with the argument that the passage of this bill will invite iato our State, passage of this bill will invite into our State, the abolitionist and his incendiary documents. Sir, the same moral force of public sentiment, which has heretofore stayed his desolating march, will continue to keep him in awe, even after the passage of the bill. Wherever he has gone, whether in this, or the other States, his pproach has been hailed as the approach of tilence, and his departure as the departure of the worker of iniquity, and the ultimate de-troyer of the peace and happiness of mankind. No, sir, let him come within our borders, when ad how he may, and there will arise a wild and sauguinary spirit ngainst him, which nothing but his utter destruction ein ever satisfy or pease. But, say gentlemen, why will you se this bill? are not the people quiet, are they Where are the petitions, under the weight which the tables of Senators would gro in, in people were really oppressed, and require change in their government? Mr. Speaker the very calm, and quiet, and freed in of the people from agitation upon this great questian, s one of the best possible arguments which ge tlemen can use with me, in favor of the passage of the hill. It is the best proof, seeing that there is a majority in both houses in favor of its passage, that the people really desire a Convention; and, sir, when we come to take into consideration, the additional fact, that for ears past, there has been a decided majority f the members, in the popular branch of the Legislature, who have considered themselves absolutely instructed, by their constituents to vote for the measure, we are compelled to con clude that the people have not been hurried in to its support, by any sudden gust of feeling or passion, but that it has been the result of cool. and calm, and dispussionate deliberation. And surety, Mr. Speaker, if ever there could be an icions period for changing the constitution of n country, it is when the people are free from excitement. When all is feeling, when all is assion, when all is madness, confusion, and

But, Mr. Speaker, whatever may be the opinon of others, so far as t am concerned, I must confess that I am not afraid to trust the peo-ple, I have confidence in their virtue, and in-

at once, the distinguishing trait in the character of the people of the new and the old world. government of the State, because it is made for perty. In Enrope, the case is different, there the government has an interest in the people, to be to it, hewers of wood and drawers of wa-ter. Here, the first breath which the citizen try, not for the sake of worthless nobility and king to degrade and enslave him, but for the snke of the great system of laws, which pro-tects and sustains him. He feels that as a citi-zen of a great republic, that a portion of the sovereignty of the action dwells with him, and that it is by the prudent and proper exercise of it, that it will continue to abide with him. He knows, moreover, that whenever it shall pass from hou, that the liberty of his country must pass with it, and that the gloom of despotism must forever succeed to the light of freedom .-I cannot doubt, therefore, that with the know-ledge which the people of this country now possess, of the absolute necessity of fixed and settled principles of government, to the security of all their rights, that if they should, hy some hed to by the ablest statesman and purost pa-hed to by the ablest statesman and purost pa-linto a state of nature, without government and without law, that they would, without heata-tion, proceed to establish institutions for their safety and protection, similar in principle to those under which they now live. And, sir, if in this I am correct, where can be the great danger of trusting them with the power of a mending the fundamental law of the lind, wher the only object they could have in view, if they should be of opinion that it required amendment, would be, to render it more perfect, and a better security ngainst injustice and oppression. Ambitious men, in many instances, are desirous of producing changes in government, with the sole view of acquiring power and influence; but it cannot be so with the great body of the people. They, sir, can have no notive of this sort; their object must be to add to the happiness of themselves and posterity, and increase the glory and independence of common country. Sir, the whole matter of amending the constitution is, by the provisions of the bill, given to them alone, and not to any particular or exclusive set of men; it is with them to determine, first, whether they will have Convention or not, and, after that, whether they will have any nmendments to the existing constitution. Sir, I rely upon their virtue and intelligence, their patriotism and their love o country to settle these important questions .-And, I doubt not, that they will settle them in a manner that will redound to their own honor

From the Ohio Statesman. DEEPLY INTERESTING SKETCH. The following has been presented us for publication. It exhibits one of the most interesting pictures of western life, we have ever seen. Seldom could a family groupe of western adventurers, be found on the whole waters of the mighty Mississlppi, that combine more of "backwoods" character than is here thrown togethor. Homeless, houseless, and pasrentless, in the midst of a dense wilderness, surrounded by savages and the untamed beast of the forest, without the reach of schools or the society of scholars, hey were most singularly successful, estimable, useful and prominent men, in the camp of the adventurous warrior, in private life, or in the councils of State or nation. And the youngest, which is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, which he has seen grow from a dense wilderness to a great civilized and cultivated nation, the granary and chief star of the whole Union, is not | fy him for a statesman. the least in the group, or to be slayed in his affections of the people.

and to the happiness of the whole people of the

WILSON SHANNON, placed in nomination for their suffrages, writer of this to give some incidents in the early history of Mr. S. and his fami-

They follow: Mr. Shannon's father was of Irish parentage, a native of Pennsylvania; he was among the foremost to take up arms in the struggle for liberty, and served in the army during the whole of the revolutionary war. At the close of the war, he settled in western Pennsylvania; from thence he removed to Ohio county Virginia, where he resided for several years -and subsequently (in 1800) removed to Ohio, and set himself down in the forest in the western part of Belmont coun-Wilson was the youngest.) They were possessed of no real estate, and only such articles of personal property as were com-

Before noticing immediately the subjeet of this sketch, the writer will so far digress as to speak of Mr. Shannon's ele der brothers. First, to show that the tive Chair of Ohio. Shannon family has rendered the country some service-and second, to invite the young men of Ohio to the spectacle, ennobling as the writer conceives it, of so

disorder, it would be unsafe to attempt such a

the office of Attorney for the United I have above put into the month of Mr States District Court until 1836, at Bindle, were the answer returned by ture, but died before taking his seat.

term in the army during the late war- and experience-from whom, indeed, my commanded a company-served several popinion is formed-nnd which is daily of which he is now a member.

the last war.

ward trip on the coast of Honduras.

ritorial Governmeat—was appointed Ter-

nonths residence, died in Pensacola.

sketch. WILSON SHANNIN was born in Bel-

erably in advance of his party in his own county, (Belmont,) he was defeated in the District, by a majority of 36 votes. TEN MILLIONS OF DOELARS!

In the fall of 1833, he was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Belinont county, and was elected by n majority of about eleven hundred votes. In the fall of 1835, he was re-elected to to that office without opposition.

He now stands before the people of Ohio, a candidate for their suffrages for the Gubernatorial trust; and whatever From twenty to thirty houses are alreamay be the result, his friends, those who know and appreciate his talents and not be stopped, owing to the violence of his worth, will give him an ardent and vigorous support; confident, if elected, he er. One hundred and twenty thousand will so fulfil the trust, as to place him dollars in houses alone, are already desamong the brightest arnaments of our troyed. The flames are still raging with great and prosperous sinte.

Inured to hardship in early life-ho knows and appreciates the wants of the people; while his legal attainments, and his thorough reading and investigation in the potitical science, admirably quali-

Mr. S. is a Democrat of the Jefferson school; he believes that the objects for The attitude in which this gentleman formed, are few and simple-that it stands to the people of Ohio-being should confine its action to the powers expressly delegated -- and depreeates the for the office of Governor-induces the exercise of doubtful powers as endangerng the stability of our happy Union.

As regards matters of State policy, he may emphatically be called an OHIOAN. He is in favor of an enlightened and liberal school system, as the main foundation of our prosperity and greatness.

He is in favor of our ganeral system of internal improvements, progressing steadily, but prudently-and diffusing its of the State.

While in favor of a well digested Bank. ing system-he is at the same time in favor of a REFORM in our present State Bank system-a REFORM, which, while ty. In the winter of 1803, he was found it presents to the capitalist a safe and dead in the woods, having been frozen to sufficiently profitable investment, will at death white on a hunting excursion. Hol the same time, give to the holders of left a willow and nine children (of which Bank paper greater security than they now possess against loss.

In fine, he is in favour of an enlightened and liberal State policy—such a policy as mon with the first settlers of the country. is worthy the position of this great State in the confederacy.

Such is WILSON SHANNON: whom the writer trusts is destined to fill the Execu-

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1838. The New York bank delegation has returned from Philadelphia. The result many brothers rising from poverty and of the mission is precisely as I expected indigence, to stations of honor, and dis | it would be. Mr. Biddle declares it is sumption of specie payments, as such an The eldest brother (George) in ISO2 avowat would act disasteronsly upon our lied upon. The editor presents it, he -3, crossed the Rocky Mountains with foreign exchanges. He means by this Lewis and Clark; after an absence of nothing more than "I NICHOLAS of Philthree years he returned. Subsequently, ade'phia, being indebted over my availaon a second trip up the Missouri river, ble receipts to the banks of Pennsylvain the service of the Government, he lost | nia in the sum of three millions of dolhis leg in a battle with the Indians. Be- lars, and being also indebted to the banks ing then unfitted for active life, he turn- of New York in a further sum of five ed his attention to books, and through the hundred thousand dollars; over and above kindness of Lewis and Ctark, with what my means of paving the same, do, by means he had of his own, he received a the power in nie vested, deelare that an libera I education, studied law in the city honest payment of these demands in gold of Philadelphia, and commence I the prace and silver would seriously affect the credtice in Lexington, Ky .- held the office of it of the United States Bank, and entire District Atiorney for the Commonwealth ly deprive it of all further means of an representatives, such amendments to the Federal constitution as may be deemed expedient nud proper—which, if ratified by the Legislantures of three fourths of the States, hecome at once a part of the fixed and fundamental laws.

Sir, when we take into considerations of such an important trust.

Such amendments to the Federal constitution as may be deemed expedient ting in their places others who would be more situations of their country. And, after all, it is gistature—was appointed and held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court several vinced am I of this fact, that it is my possible belief, if the truth could be known the belief, if the truth could be known as may be deemed expedient ting in their places others who would be more situations of their country. And, after all, it is gistature—was appointed and held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court several vinced am I of this fact, that it is my possible belief, if the truth could be known the belief, if the truth could be known as may be deemed expedient ting in their places others who would be more that trust.

But, sir, if in all this I should he mistaken, the bill, even if it should pass, will be entirely a moment—with them, we may confidently to the State of Missouri—where he held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court sevral vinced am I of this fact, that it is my possible to the State of Missouri—where he held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court sevral vinced am I of this fact, that it is my possible to the states of Missouri—where he held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court sevral vinced am I of this fact, that it is my possible to the state trust.

On going to his shop the next morning the belief, if the truth could be known that the very sense, if not the very words he is." seven years—represented Fayette coun- noying the mensures of Government for day, struck upon his door the following

which time he was elected to represent, him to the deputation from our city. In the county of St. Charles in the Legisla- this view of the critical position of the United States Bank, I do not stand alone THOMAS, (next to George,) served a It is the opinion of financiers of ability sessions in the House of Representatives | gnining ground among among us. Othfrom Belmont county-represented the ers even go so far as to say that n re-Belmont District in Congress-and has sumption of specie payments by the U. been twice elected to the State Senate, nited States Bank, for years to come, owling to its mullifarious embrrassments, Jounserved a term in the army during | embarrassments, cannot be effected with out of once reducing it to insolvency, and James entered the army as an ensign its stockholders to ruin. This, to its in the regular service, and served until president and directors, is well known; the close of the last war. He then stur and it is on this account, and on this acdied law with Judge Harper, of Zanes- count only, that such a decided hostility rifle, and commenced the practice in is manifested towards a day of real pay-Wheeling, Va .- represented that county ments. The question then to be considwo years in the General Assembly-re | ered is, what will the New York banks moved to Lexington, Ky .- received from do under the circumstances? If they do-Gen. Jackson the appointment of Minis- resume specie payments they greatly perter to Guatemala, and died on his out- il Penusylvania. If they do not resume they jeopardise New York. Their re-David served his time at the Printing suming under these aspects will be of business-removed to Keptucky, and re- much benefit to the people generally, but ceived a liberal education in Transylva- of little or no service to the mercantile nia University--studied law, and subse- community, for this plain reason; suppoquently accompanied Gen, Jackson into | sing the New York banks to resume their Florida, where he took charge of the Ter- issues must be exceedingly limited; for, upon the the slightest extension, ready ritorial Judge, and after an eighteen stands the United States Bank to pounce upon them with its enormous resources. We come to now to the subject of our and thus instantaneously compel them to curtailment, and the mercantile community to a revulsion. If, on the other hand mont county, Ohio, February 24th, 1802. they do not resume, their paper will suf-From the time he was able to labor, he fer a vast depreciation; foreign exchanassisted his mother in gaining a livelidges will rapidly rise against them, and hood-occasionally going to school in the commercial world suffer incalculably. the winter-he assisted in subduing the The given proposition then appears to be: forest and labored in ber service until Is it better to resume, and so relieve the the year 1818. He was then sent by his the New York public, to the detriment of brother James to the Ohio University, at the United States Bank and of Pennsyl-Athens, on Hocking river, where he re- vania, or not to resume, and so injure and mained one year-from thence he went so and beat back the progress of to Transylvania University, at Lexing- of New York, and by paper issues aid ton, Ky., where he remained two years, and encourage once more a wild and ruand then returned to Belmont county, inous system of credit and speculation. Ohio, and commenced the study of the In my opinion, these are the two horns of law. He has resided at St. Clairsville the dilemma-if I have, which it is my ever since, in the practice of his profes- wish to do, stated them fairly; and in arguing this question, let it always be re-In 1832 be was nominated by the De- membered that New York has FIFTEEN moerats of the Belmont district, and ran | MSLLI NS less of banking capital than the for Congress. Although he ran conside | single bank of Philadelphia, controlled by Mr. Biddle; yet at this moment Philadelphia is indebted to New York over

> There is more trouble among the Boston banks. I need not enter into details, your slips will afford you all requisite information

A dreadful fire is now raging in our eiy; happily not in the commercial quarter. It broke out at noon to-day in aveune D, between Fifth and Sixth street. dy consumed. It is feared the fire canthe wind, until the llames reach the rivunabated fury.

The variationg in our stock ane produee markets are so slight as not to require comment. My last quotations will serve for all. -Globe.

TEXAS.—By an extra Telegraph, reeeived from Texas, dated Houston 25th December, we learn that the city of Bexar which the General Government were in Texas, was on the morning of the 20th at about 9 a'clock attacked by a largo body of Mexican Cavalry, Cols, Karnes and Wells, commanding the Texian troops at that city, immediately collected their men, in number about one hundred and twenty, in a body, gave them a warm reception. Capt. Rodriguez, whobrought the intelligence to Houston, states that when the attack commenced, Col. Knrnes directed him to procure a horse to ecuvey despatches. While he was thus employed, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and heavy firing apbenefits as equally as possible to all parts peared to be kept up in all parts of the place; he could distinctly hear the two, field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square. So completely was the eity surrounded by the Mexicans, that Capt. Rodriguez could not get in to receive his despatches-he waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to learn the event of the conject, but the firing continuing up to that time, he departed for Houston. Long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distant roar of cannon. The Mexicans commenced this renewal of the war by attacking some forty solliers stationed near conception : but Capt. Rodriguez states that the firing in that quarter had ceased before he left Bexar, from which he infers the soldiers th re stationed had been captured, or had retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no noticeof this attack, as all their spies, except one or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, had tinction, by their own industry, energy, inexpedient to name the day for the ro- been captured. I'he intelligence of this ntiack, the Telegraph says, may be resays, to his readers as an acceptable Christmas present; one that will awaken a tumult of joy in the bosoms of the brave and intimates that this engagement may have sealed the doom of Mexico. The Telegraph contains a general order of Maj. General Rusk, during an imme-

Flag of the Union.

diate organization of the several brigades

by companies, battallions, and regiments

and calling upon the soldiers to hold them

selves in readiness to march at a moments

warning against the enemy .- Tuscaloosa

# GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY,......FEB .... 8,..... 1838,

The sketch of the Candidate for Governer of the State of Ohio, is republished b& u2, as his brothers were intimately known in this quarter of the country.

In the house of Representatives of the United States, a resolution has been passed declaring that Messrs. Ghelsna and Claibnrne of Mississippi are not members of the present Congress.

A bill passed the Kentucky house of Representatives, reducing the salaries of is not confirmed, although our dates are the judges and other officers of Govern' to the 13 January from Houston. ment. We understand the Senate re. jected the bill.

Three steamboats the Marmora, Columbus and Chickasaw, were burnt at the wharf nt New Orleans.

A most destructive fire occurred in the city of New York, which consumed about 40 houses before it was extinguish-

Louisiana hard run.—There has been a Whig meeting at New Orleans, to no. minate a President of the United States. The whole state was ransacked to find a presiding officer for the meeting without success-and Robert S. Todd, the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Lexington, was obliged to take the Chair, in order to organise the meeting and Henry Clay was nominated for the next Prosident. There were twentyseven vice presidents, only one of whom was a citizen of Louisiana. Six, (among whom was Gen. Combs, of Lexington) were Kentuckians.

RICHARD J. LOWN, who left Constantine, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, in April last, and who was in Lexington in June last, in bad health, is solicitously enquired for in a letter from his father to the Editor of the Ken-ucky Gazette. who has made enquiries for him, without success. If Mr. Lown is living, or chartered rights, &c.; this proposition, if any person can give any information with other amendments, was rejectedof him, such information, either from granting a modest right to hold on—and himself or others, would be thankfully received by the Editor of this paper, time they are permitted without censure, and transmitted to his anxious father.

The Editors of other papers might relieve a distressed father by the insertion of the above.

It is truly astonishing, to see how subservient the Whig presses are to the Bauks.

The Observer of last week, cried like a bear with a sore head, because 49 snits had been commenced against the Northern Bank, for refusing to pay its debts.

The Intelligencer of Tuesday, being instigated by bank influence, has a tirade of a column's length against the Messrs. Walker's of Rich-

We are somewhat surprised, that the talented and observant editor of that print, should have so egregiously mistaken the immortal bard, in his character of the Merchant of Venice. From the people out of their rights, &c. our recollection, he was a generous, high minded, honoreble man. Is this the character of the bank which has been sued?

Of the Messrs. Walkers we have but slight knowledge. They have been represented to us as honorable men, but if of the character assigned to them by the Intelligencer, it seems not to us magnanimous in the Editor of a pub- that on Tuesday evening next our citilie Journal to assail individual character, to sustain a monied monopoly. The public will ascribe to such a course, a dread of the wither- | Prof. Mitnhell on the subject of Teming touch of the corporation thus sustained at the expense of private citizens.

unfortunate in its illustrations, (if our memory be correct, for we have not read the play for telligent audience admits not of a doubt. perhaps twenty years.) The Merchant of Ve It is hoped that no one will feel willing street with the corner is reported to have been II. Dodge; S. Thayer; N. Smith; S. B. tendered the principal, but over twelve per cent ment promised in the speeches of these from Detroit. It is 100 tough n story for interest, to Shylock. Has the Northern Bank made euch tender? No. She is holding the money of the Messes. Walkers-receiving upon il, a dividend, to her stockholders, of about ten men receive the paper, they must be shaved at ers who have not made up their minds to from three to ten per cent to procure specie to meet their engagements! Which is the Shy- and listen to the discussion, in a spirit of items of intelligence from the frontier.

Every individual who holds a Five Dollar bill of the Bank, has five dollars on deposite in the Bank. Is it honest in the directory, to give to the stockholders a dividend upon that five dollars, and at the same time sanction a systematic attack upon the individual who should endeavor to collect the deht justly due

him by the bank? We will put a case,-If the Northern Bank held a note on the Mesers. Walkers, for one hundred dollars, which became due, and remained unprid, what would be the course of the bank? We answer-in the first place, the note would be protested by the notary public, mittee be appointed to draft a preamble which would cost those gentlemen \$1 66. A snit would then be brought to recover the amount of the debt, and neither the Observer melancholy occasion, whereupon, the lolor the Iatelligencer would censure the hank for lowing were reported and unanimously sach procedure.

We have no hostility to eitheir of the banks. tacks as have been so gratuitously made upon cerely regretted in the Faculty of our The greater part of Gen. Burt's brig- Lexington, Feb. 7th. 1838.

the Messrs. Walkers. And those attacks, so venerable Alma Mater, and as this mel- ade of Infantry, and Gen. Randall's MARRIED-On Saturday evening, by cocree the banks into the performance of their engagements, will very prohably arouse an io dignant community into a determination no longer to be cajoled or swindled ont of their just | deplore the death of our beloved and honrights.

When an individual is unfortunate and he omes unable to meet his bank engagements-i protested and sued, the sympathies of the pres remain dormant. But when the case is rever sed, and the banks, although professing to be able to pay, refuse, and the individual resorts to similar cocrcive measures, this powerful engine is aroused to action, in favor of the strong monopolist, to blast the reputation of the humble individual who should have the temerity to claim his own. Oh the times!

The news in another part of this paper, of the attack upon Bexan, in Texas

Texys .- Our information from Hous ton, the capital of Texas, is to the 13th of January. The following appointments have been made by the President of that Republic by and with the consent of the Senate, W. II. Shepherd, Secretary o the Navy, in place of S. Rhodes Fisher, resigned; John Birdsall, Attorney General, in the place of P. W. Grayson, resigned; Shelby Corzine, Commissioner to run the Boundary line; and Peter Grayson, Naval Agent to the U. States. Algernon S. Thruston, Esq., late Commissionary Gen. has been appointed by the President to the office of Quarter Master General.

Gen. Johnson; has been ordered, with a body of the troops, to the Western frontier, and his exertions were confidently expected to secure the inhabitants the undisturbed possession of their homes.

A gentleman, who recently arrived a Houston from Bastrap, says, that emi grants are constantly arriving in that part of Texas in immense numbers He is of opinion, that three fourths of all the recent settlers of that region have arrived since August last. - Lou. Jour,

[COMMUNICATED. W. learn from Frankfort, that the bill to relieve the Banks from disabilities incurred by their suspension of specie pay ments about eight months since, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is consequently a law, &c., upon an amendment proposed by Mr. S. H. Anderson, of Garrard, fixing upon the first dny of July next as the period, on or before which, the Banks should be compelled to resume payment or forfeit their resume payment, &c., during which to declare and pay lour per cent. half vearly to their stockholders-the second dividend of this amount has been made since the suspension of the Bank. The depositors of money, waiting for specie payments are very convenient for those purposes, and the poor man may hold his note with expectations, &c., for he cannot even migrate without submitting his means to the shaver, the inevitable consequence is, taking from the poor to pay the rich-the stockholder will tell you commercial importance. He is deeply mond, for daring to assert their just rights for the redemption of their notes in the against bank monopoly.

for the redemption of their notes in the hands of the community. Institutions of York must act at any rate." This is wealth, are regardless of law, it is there-

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford :- I am gratified to learn by a notice in the Observer and Repor ter of to-day, (which notice I presume will also appear in this weck's Gazotte, zens are to have the privilego of hear-ing nddresses from Dr. Marshall and

peranoe. These gentlemen both enjoy a high In another point the Intelligencer has been reputation as public speakers. they will be greeted by a large and in to deny himself the intellectual enjoy.

talented gentlemen. That some of your readers, Mr. Edior, will go prepared th sign the Temperselves There are doubtless many othadopt their course. No matter. The

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1838.

At a meeting of the Medical Class of the Hall of the University, for the purfor the sudden and recent demise of their to state the following facts: revered and esteemed Teacher Professor EBERLE, N. J. W. Wortham of Ten- tered, hired, or bonded in any manner by nessee, was called to the Chair, and Sim the people on Navy Island, or any pernel J. Evans of Ohio, appointed Secreta- sons in their interest.

On motion, it was resolved, that a comand resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the class upon this deplored and

adopted: -Whereas, it has pleased Divine Provi-They are sometimes useful. We have a high dence, to remove from this temporal exrespect for all the officers; and we cannot believe they would sanction or approve such at-

receive the instruction of his richly earn-months and been accepted. ed science-that as we most feelingly oured teacher, while with deep and sincere regret we sympathise with his dis-

tressed and bereaved family, therefore, Resolved, That in testimony of our affection and sorrow, we will wear the usual emblem of mourning -- crape upon the left arm during the remainder of the

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Styles of Mississippi, Walk. er of Alabama, and Johnson of Kentucky be appointed to draw up a letter of condolence, to be presented to the afflicted family of the deceased, expressive of our regret for the loss of one so dear to us

Resolved, That the funeral obsequies of the deceased be attended by the class

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, of this meeting, and published in the papers of the city

Whereupon the class adjourned, N. J. D. WORTHAM. Chairman.

SAMUEL E. EVANS, Sec'y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1838. The Canadian heroes being for the present hors-de-combat, people have found time for the investigation of their home affairs, among which the banking system stands paramount. The inquiry is by no means favorable to these institutions; and the suspicion and dread of them is daily becoming stronger. Brokers refuse Boston bills to-day, save the paper of the "Suffolk Alliance," unless at a heavy discount. All Eastern money is in the same condition The panic as I forewarned you it would do, is spreading in pennsylvania. The Lumberman,s Bank, at Warren, of that state, has expleded. Other banks are represented as tottering, and likely soon to follow its example. Hard thoughts are entertained even of "the mighty Bel."

The delegation deputed to Mr. Bin-DLE has been able to obtain nothing sat isfactory. A plenipotentiary mission starts for Philadelphia this evening. The reception it will meet with may be pretty much gathered from the language ussu ned by the prints of that city, one of which says, "ouch of their (the New York banks) delegates, if they send any, will return with a prodigious flen in his ear!" This is taking the "tone dicta-

tive," and will not be submitted to here While the e negotiations are pending, our capitalists and commercial men rewhen the Banks generally pay they may | main inactive; and our stock market experiences a heavy declines. Mr Biddle's lust for a national bank appears to be incurable. His settled conviction is, that such an institution can alone restore usi to prosperity. The people, and a large portion of the press, opine the contrary and begin to view him in the light of "the great agitator" of America, The Opposition papers, his old cronies, do not spare him. The Journal of Commerce, whose dieta on commerce and finance is highly to be depended on as expressive of the wishes of its patrons, says distinctly, in reference to this subject-the co-resumpof the solvency of the Bank and its great tion of specie payments by Philadelphia and New York, and the delegation to interested, but under no responsibility urge forward the same-that whether it this kind, governed by the pristocracy of loud barking for the Journal, and pitched tained. At 3 oclock this morning preon the right clef. The American also lore presumptuous to endeavor to flatter intimates that the course pursued by the alarm. Every man was at his post in Philadelphia banks is little better than five minutes.

"sheer roguery." Tho United States bank will die game and is making grent preparation for selfdefence, Nine thousand ounces of gold and coolly awaited the attack of a steam-Mr. Jaudon in London? This, however avails the stock but little here. It fell again to-day a full & per cent. and cannot tion, for after giving three vociferous be quoted higher than 117. Treasury cheers; the steamer's bow was turned paper, on the other hand, appears to be gaining commercial confidence; } per

cent, premium is its minimum value. P. S.—I have just heard that a schooner laden with arms and minunition intended for the Canadian insurgents, has stored with the arms and cannon stolen Brothy

unce pledge I have learned from them- From the N. Y. Commercial of yestur-

day. The northern mail nrrived at hall-past one o'clock, and the eastern a few min-

FROM THE FRONTIER. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser,

of Jan. 18, THE CAROLINE .- Mr. Wells, the pro-Transylvania University, convened in prictor of this ill-fated boat, now the ral citizens of Cincinnati. The wretchsubject of so much and so important conpose of expressing their deep sensibility troversy, called at our office this morning

The Caroline was never bought, char

She was started by himself as n matter of speculation, to run as a ferry boat | Chord Church, on Tuesday evening next, between Black Rock, Tonawanda, Schios- at 7 o'clock. ser, and Navy Island, for freight or passage. She had her rogular papers. She principle of total abstinence from atl iucarried no llag but the flag of the United toxicating liquors, is contemplated on States, and had no other on board.

There is a rumor that the patriots, on Lake Simcoe, have risen in some force, Marshall and Professor Mitchell. Seveseized the arsenal of the North West Fur ral gentlemen from a distance have also

ancholy dispensation has occurred at a brigade of Artillery have volunteered Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. George Metcalf their services to Gen. Scott, for three to Miss Nancy Bean.

From the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 8 We learn that on the requisition of the United States District Attorney for this district, two hundred men have been drafted in this city by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrallity with foreign na-

The object which the authorities of the General Government have in view, we understand, is to arrest or disperse the force which is understood to have coilected on Friday night, if they are found organized or embodied on American soil for hestile preparations against Cunada.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of

yesterday.

To balance these accounts is another hy an express nt Kingston, from the London district, signed by John B. Askin stating that n detachment of royalist als belonging to the city, on the respective lots, boats had succeeded in capturing, after and said lots and the buildings thereon will be n short engagement, near Malden, a schooner with 400 stand of arms, 3 pieces of cannon, and abundance of ammunition tions and be present to purchase the lease, as on board—the number of men not mentioned, but it is stated that the schooner itable investment of their labor. lost one killed, 8 wounded, and 12 priso-

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The above seems to be confirmed by the annexed, which reached us at 2 o'clock from our correspondent in Montreal, under date of the 19th inst.

The rebels defeated at Amhersburg; 1 schooner, 3 pieces of cannon, 400 stand of arms, abundance of ammunition taken; 1 killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisoners, amongs: them notorious characters from this and Detroit,

(Signed) J. B. ASKIN. Landon, Jan. 13, 1835.

David Anderson, killed; Dr. Doller, taken; Robert Davis, Walter Chase, taken; Wm Dadge, taken. Hamilton, Jan. 14.

From the Kingston Herald of Jan. 16. The traveller also brings the accounts of a gallant action at Amberstburg. A gang of pirates robbed the arsenal at Detroit, loaded n schooner with the spoils, and sailed to Amherstburg, and fired on the town.

The inhabitants had no arms, but they collected in the night, urmed with pitchforks and what ever came to hand; they then attacked and captured the schooner, killing one man, and making twelve prisoners, with four hundred stanp of arms, three cannon, and a large supply of the munitions of war. Thus, in every quarter, defeat and ruin wait on the rebels and pirates.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Hamilton Gazette, from which we copy the following:

BY EXPRESS FROM MALDEN.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD, Jan. 10. Lieutenant Wright arrived by express, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of a rebel schooner, without the loss of a man, on our side, with three pieces of cannon, and twenty prisoners; among the number, a Dr. Theller of notorious memory.

The number of rebels killed not ascercisely, our little church bell sounded an

The old, the young, the strong, the weak, every man who could wield n gun or pistol, joined the ranks along the shore are reported to have been purchased by boat, which lay on the opposite side of the river, filled with armed men.

But it seemed such was not their intendown stream, and was soon out of sight. From the peculiar run of the boat, we are almost certain it was'the Erie, which has thus far proved herself the ally of

the rebcls. Dr. Theller, the great agitator; Robeen captured by the loyalist bonts. bert Davis, D. Anderson; W. Chase; W. Killed 1, wounded 8, prisoners 12.

Yours, &c. JAMES HAMILTON. To J. B. Askin, Esq. \*Also 400 stands of arms and ammu-

nition.

A man with the sentimental cognomen meeting is for the public. Let all attend, ntes after. We give some important of Byron Cooly, was to have been executed at Cincinnation the 18th ult., hut has been reprieved by the Governor of Chic hecause of certain disclosures of 3,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—2,000 dolls!—2,00 crime, which he promises to make. This confession, it is said, will criminate seveed mother of the convict attended him in his dreary cell, as long as her strength would permit, and then, expired, with a heart broken by misery .- St. Louis Bul.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A public meeting in aid of the cause of Temperance, will be held at the Me-

The formation of a speicty on the thai occasion. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. L.

promised to attend the meeting and dclivor addresses, if desirable.

One hundred and ten United States soldiers arrived at Bulfalo on Wednesday evening.

On Thesaay 51st, January at Opting field Ky. by the Rev. Mr. Proctor, Mr. W. P. Holloway of this city to Missi Martha R. daughter of W. B. Booker Fs.

DIED, on Friday last, JOHN EBER. LIE, professor in the Medical department of Transylvania University, and and a distinguished Medical writer.

#### TO BUILDERS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

The City of Lexington, will, on the premises, on Saturday, 17th February, 1838, at if o'clock, n, m, lease for a term of ninetynine years, renewable forever, the city proper-ty on the Southwest side of Main street: said property fronts on Main street, about one hundred and four feet, and runs back to water street: it will be laid off into five lots, having an equal front on Main sreet, and running back to Water street.

The lessee will be required to execute the

the lessee will be required to execute the lease and give bond with approved security for the semi-annual payment of the ren); and upon the erection of a good permanent brick building equal in width to the front of the let, and no less than two stories high, the personal security to the lease will be released.

The lessees will be entitled to all the materiforever free from city taxation.

The huilding mechanics and business men of

H. I. BODLEY, Committee WM. A. LEAVY, JNO. B. JOHNSON, City Council. February 7, 1838.-6-td

#### CITY SOHOOL.

IIE City School Committee have the satisfaction to inform the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gayle as principal of the School for the ensuing session which will commence on Monday 4th March next. Mr. Bonar, n gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, has been employed as the principal assistant; and every department of the School is now supplied with uppraved and experienced teachers. perionced teachers. It is earnestly requested that parents and others, intending to send their children and wards, will enter them as early in the session as possible JACOB ASHTON,) Q

WM. A. LEAVY, J. B. JOHNSON. Lexington, Feb. 8, 1838.—6-t4thM Intel. and Observer insert t4thMarch

SEGARS.

BRADFORD has just received a few BRADFORD has just received a few thousand Kentucky Segars, of the quality he has hitherto had. He expects hereafter to keep a constant sup Feb. 8, 1838.

FRESH TEAS, RAISINS, OYSTERS; &C.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 BOXES TEA; 4 Chests 20 Boxes Raisins; 30 Kegs Oysters: 5 Boxes Dried Peaches;

Which are offered for sale low, by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. Feb, 8, 1833.—6-3t. TOB ICCO & SNUFF. IIALF Boxes Honey Dew Tohacco; I Bhl. Moccaha and Rappee Snuff.
Just received and for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.--6-3t. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky. CLASS NO. 12, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 10, 1838. Cupital Prizes, \$30,000—\$10,000—\$6,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$2,500—\$2,000
\$1,7474—25 of \$1,000, &c. 13 Drawn numbers in each Package of 25 Tic-

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 13, FOR 1838. To be drawn Wednesday, Fcb. 24, 1838. Cupital Prizes, \$20,000—\$10,000 \$5,000—\$2,000—\$1,650—\$1,6000—10 of \$1,500, &c. &c.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets!
ABOUT ONE PRIZE TO A BLANK!! One fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawu Numbers! Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1838. To be drawn on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1838. Capital Prizes, \$40,000—\$10,000—\$6,000—\$5,000—\$3,000—\$2,500—\$1,940
50 of \$1,000, &c. &c.
Fickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO 15, FOR 1838. To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1838. Capital Pizes, \$20,000 - \$5,000 - \$2,000 - \$1,500 - \$1,400 - \$1,153\; -10 of 1000 dolls! &c. &c. Tickets 5 dolls!-Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 24, 1838. dolls!—1,900 dolls!—10 or 1,000 dolls!—&c. &e.

14 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets 10 dolls!-Shares in proportion. CLASS NO. 17, FOR 1838. To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1838.

Capit: Prizes, 20,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—3,000 dolls!—2,250—10 ot 1000 dolls!—&c. &c. 14 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets 10 dolls!—Shares in proportion.

For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Next door to the eity Library, Lexington, Kentucky. Feb. 8, 1838.--6-tdds.

### NOTICE.

WiSH to hire, for the present year, a few CHAIN SPINNERS, HACKLERS, AND WEAVERS,
To work in a Bagging Factory.
THOMAS II. WATERS.

Lex. Jan. 25, 1838.-4-3t.

#### SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand Chewing Tobacco, of superior quality, from one to two years old. In all cases it may be retured if not found set-

It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the

Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Cheanside.

DEWEES & GRANT.

Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m. CLARD and FLAXSEED taken in ex-

# WAS COMMITTED on the 17th January, 1838, a Negro Man who calls himself CHARLES HUNDLEY,

As a runaway, and says he is to be free on the 1st of Angust next; that he is hound to his uncle, Chas. Freeman, man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade. He states that his uncle lives with Freeman Parces in Ambert county Virging in 7 miles Briggs, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel,

in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10 mehes high, very black, and had on bluo mixed jeans coat, black cassinett pantaloons, and white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,

Jailer of Favette comply.

Jailer of Fayette county. Lex. Jan. 27, 1838 -5-16.

#### OLD ESTABLISHED

Clothing Store. MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Four Doors from Frazer's Corner.

#### FRANCIS WEAVER

AS always on hand every article wunted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock eonsists of the following articles, viz:
SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMLET BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS: JEANS FROCKS, COATEES & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS: BRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Vards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Picce or Pattern, Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

#### LOST

BREAST PIN, in the form of a star; the centre set is designed for hair, and had around it small sets of jet and pearl.

Whoever will return it to this office shall be iberally rewarded Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-tf.

#### Last Notice.

A LI. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD, TITFORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are car-nestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the

# hands of officers for collection. JOHN B. TILFORD. Jan. 25, 1838.—4-tlstMar.



sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; Also, a large young STALLION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have

time, giving good security for purchase money.
M. FLOURNOY. 7 miles north of Lexington.

Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

### CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on he above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grund Ludge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

S. B. Vanpelt at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think interest to give him a it their interest to give call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for

### Notice.

IIAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Carry & Cook, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay a ns early a day as possible, at the old stand. J. J. FLEMING.

Jnn. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

Jan. 4, 1838. - I-tf.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMINO, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES. And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which

ment of GROCERIES AND BACKETAIL.
they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.
JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY? LEXINGTON, Jan 2, 1838. THE Stockholders in this Bank, ure hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five

Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next. And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by

By order of the Board of Directors. M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.— I-tf.

# NOTICE,

HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the Stock of Goods. Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the enstom of the old firm, as well as that of the

'n N; GAINES

Jan. 4,1837 .- 1-tf.

GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Liniment. RIE most valuable remedy over discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts o Wounds, Corks, Chafes or Galls, Film in th

Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable. Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it exceis in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to eall for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINI-MENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Embrocation," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardaer's Norve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

case to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON. Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and conn-

NATCHITOCHES, Louisiana, June, 1836.

Messrs. Glascoe & Harrison, Cincinnati:
GENTLEMEN,—Having tried some of your
"Gardner's Liuiment," (a few hottles of which
my brother procured for me whilst travelling,)
and haing anxious of having some constantly my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being auxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I berewith transmit you — dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Linimeot. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible despatch, to Major Ir. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Nutchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

the Army, and neighborhood generally.
Your obedient serv't,
LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S.A.

DEAR Sia,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an arcknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby nuch Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby much benefitted. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned.—
They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was exentiating.—My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; hut ull was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them end by any common process. When hy ne eident my harse was bally hurt on the eye, a fifiend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called 'chopped hands.' On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand. ly to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 18-5.

Newport, Kr. July 28, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry hoat hetween this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as conchiners, the greater part of them because had a second part of them because the greater part of them because had a second part of the second Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 18 horses—the greater part of them became hadly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a hottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Binises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOXON.

HAMLETON, O., June S, 1831.

This cer the sthat I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following-such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores AARON ROLLINS.

CINCINNATI, July 21th, 1831.

Sir,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetahlic Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity. I will testify that I have within these three ment: and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best temedy for any sore, gall or chafe, hrnise or sprain, cut, burn er scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or tamily to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately. could be applied immediately.

GARRET DULHAGEN.

Jame. 3 Gardner.

('INCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certin. es that I have within about three months past use—and can say without hesitagetable Liniment, ds any thing that I have tion, that it far excee kind of sores on horses, ever tried in healing any My long experi one in the Livery Stable busi-Jame. Gardner. ever tried in healing any Rind of sores on horses.
My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegrtable Liaiment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse goes far ahead of any thing in the cure goes far ahead of any times.

flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINANTI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vogetable Liniment, with have used Gardner's Vogetable Liniment, with have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous eases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or Stable business—such as hicks, cuts, galls or Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or Carpa, ts. Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATT 'RESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can seed drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to prinaptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

Dear Sis, Paper Hanging, Cutting and laying down Carpa, &c. MATT 'RESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to prinaptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

Dear Sis, Paper Hanging, Cutting and laying down Carpa, &c.

MATT 'RESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, sceond door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can seed the principle of the public as an in-alphabic article, and one in the United States.

Dear Sis, Paper Hanging, Cutting and laying down Carpa, &c.

MATT 'RESSES of every description for horse in the principle of the public as an individual principle. The princip

my certificate in favor Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks—and or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks—and particularly in one instance for a valuable Horse which was so severely corked as to remier him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe cound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS.
Amlerson Township, Ham. County, March

7, 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horrorical Control of the Control of the Control of es, aml find it to exceed any other medicine

cs, and find it to exceed any other medicine hat we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES, OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLY.

(27-Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside.

Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-tf.

THE TURF HORSE, COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR. AVING made arrangements with Mr. Thomeson, the owner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 23 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.

Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:

BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD. the scason. BEN Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them imme-uliately as further indulgence cannoe be given Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.
J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

## FEMALE EDUCATION

Lady and other competent Teachers will open on January 3rd, 1838,

An Accademy for the Education OF YOUNG LADIES, Under the name of the LEXINGTON FEMALE

SEMINARY. He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain

the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be per

TERMS. Payable Quarterly in Advance.
PHEFARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Wright Ington at half past I o'clock P. M. ting, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocul Sacred Mu-

\$6 00 per q SENIOR DEPARMENT-including the above; wit SENIOR DEFARMENT—Including the anover what
Botany, Aucient and Modern History, Use
of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic,
Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural
Philosophy, &c. \$10,00
Plano Forte, 500

Daawing ann Painting-in all its branchs 10,0 LATIN ANN GREEK, 10,000
LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invi-

ted to attend. Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MURNING, 9 O'clock. French,
Unawing and Phinting
AFTERNOON 3 Drawing and Painting, with their application to Botany, Ornitholo will be observed that the terms for the

French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be stu-died even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general longuage in the school two or three afternoons in each Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838-51-tf.

DOCTOR CHINN AS ngain resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High-Dunn & Bownan, next door to Leavy & Do-Lan. Any message left with them in his ab-sence, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 27, 1837-62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING. Farniture and Chairs.



N addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have cugaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of cloing every description

### FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,

THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL& WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome as-Sortment of uper and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia,

Brown, Drah, Claret, Polish & o tle Green, and Grey CLOTHS, Plain, Plaid, Ribbell & Striped CASSIMERES

and CASSINETTS,
super Silk, Velver & Wootlen VESTINGS,
Grode Nap, French & English MERINOES,
Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not

to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and
TABLE DIAPERS,
Huccohack, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING,
Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to

3 yauls wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS,

(all colours)
GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS, ashmore, Silk. Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND
MOROCCO

SMOES & GAITHE BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes; Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they hind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early eall from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

GROOM RINS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

TAILE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some

WINES AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to

Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasets.

Ile is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consinged to his care will he disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual lacilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a con-

BEN, F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



ington at half past I o'clock P. M. the Morning Caras usual at 6 A. M., II. McCONATHY. Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836 .- 46-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN. LATE M'CRACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

the public generally, that he has aken the above Stand, and hopes by attention o hasiness, to receive a liberal share of public HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD. Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES,

WELLATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but rusts that his endeavors to please will be crownd with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well DAY AND WEEKER A commodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837-16-tf

CABINET WAREROOM IIE subscriber respectfully gives notice to

the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest

And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Teims. The Warcroom is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers and Hubelstering and Window Blind Manager. CABINET BUSINESS, as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufac tory; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr Mathers will aftend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DIMICK. WANTED-A few thousand feet of Cherry cantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 42 or ive inches square, for which a liberal price will

Lexington November 13, 1837,-46-tf

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32tf

At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, | Botanic Medicines: |

AND CASSINETTS! A LARGE and superior assortment, fo sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf. N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, DUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per aunum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. 'V. TRUMBULL,

J. 'V'. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. ept. 15, 1836-55-tf.

HAT FACTORY, Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKYSTEAM

WILLIAM F. TOD,



WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced pris Inving declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANU-FACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED, The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837.

of Gentlemens' Hats. which he thinks cannot fail to please thes who exercise a discriminating taste in that ve-

y essential article of diess. As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperious as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indehted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given

them.

N. B. Hissupply of ROCKCASTLE MILL.
STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!! SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!

IIE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Doc. 7, 1837—49-tf.

For Rent, The WO ROOMS, in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Vertner, in this city—suitable for School Rooms.

Apply to CLEMENT SMITH. Apply to Cl Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

MIAT the undersigned has, and Can effectually cure the Herniu.
Ruptures, or what is commonnly called
Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the nippli-

cation of my Truss.
George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isaiah Plummer, do. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Calcb Redden, Masou county. Maysville, Ky.

M1. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years.

Jas. Whaley's black mnn, Bourhon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county. —Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificutes can at any time be seen in my posses

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run F

O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will dmit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States

WM. ADAIR. june 17, 1837-25-1y,

Looking-Glasses,

WILLIAM NEAL & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

NO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, hack of the Merchants' Hotel-devoted exclusive-Country Merchants are supplied at manufacurcrs' prices, and their Glasses insured from

breakage to any part of the Union, without ex-Those who may have orders for large Glasses. would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the

Merchants should give their orders for Lookng-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up. Sept. 2d, 1837-45-6m.

THE PROPRIETOR

OF THE

PNEW BEER

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional husiness. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphorelic, Composition, Spice Billers, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Purylying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c. He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How van's improved system of Botanie Medicine Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament

n infalible cure for Croup, &c. April 25 1837-17-tf. HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors, Conner of Main and Limestone streets,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GO D DS Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear; SUCII as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also,-Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overwaterproof cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assurtment of
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON
WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS,
LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF
HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and cestemers general sasisfaction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

55th Notice!

ERSONS who know themselves, when the see this, to be indebted to the subscribers re respectfully but earnestly solicited to cal and settle their accounts and notes. We mean

those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 10,1637—24-tf.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
UPERIOR to my other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutagony Affections, Sec. neons Affections, &c.
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the ligostive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibibitated habits, cansed by previous lisease of the stomach and how NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remeily for Sprnins, Bruiscs,

Fresh Cuts, &c. MONTAGUE'S BALM; corre for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the tecth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines

kept always on hand and for sale hy
S. C. TROTTER. At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norrox Main street.

August 3, 1837.-31-tf.

DR. CROSS AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.
Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthonse,
next door to Gen. Combs' office. July 19, 1837, 22-tf

STRAY HORSE. OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexing-ton, on Friday, the 8th of last ton, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a Rusty Black Horse.

Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county

A years old last spring, is not well broke, but has Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order no white mark recollected. He looks quite

tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands He is most probably taken up by some pe between Lexington and my house, on the Rail-toad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 re-ward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or a my house. MILUS W. DICKEY.

Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf LAW NOTICE. Y Clients are informed, that in the ca-ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be repreented by AARON K. Wooller, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be

which they were not engaged against me. DANL MAYES. Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf

EDUCATION.

and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those in

Montgomery county intended his farm in

A Boarding School. And for that purpose has obtained a situation

n the immediate neighborhood of Capt. A. F. Castin, 6 miles East of Lexington. His Sel ool Room is quite a spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and confort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.—
The term will be divided into two Sessions of five mouths each. Unition, hoarding, lodging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term. that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Alc, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on tho shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—41-4m.

S55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term.—The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Tercher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will he taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mountsterling, Montgomery county. Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mountsterling, Montgomery county.

THOMAS M. HART.

November 10, 1837.—46-3 in

November 10, 1837.—46-3 in

Montgomery county.
THOMAS M. HART.
November 10, 1837.—46-3m

REFERENCE—
Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.
Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayotte Seminary.
Thomas Fullconer, Esq., near Athens.
Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg.



MR. RICHARDSON,

ESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street-ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTES. Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.-43-tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND

TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.

AS removed his Office to Main ton's Drng Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence s still at Brennan's Tayern. Lexsington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14t

WANTED TO HIRE; GOOD SERVANT, that understands Cooking and Washing. One from the age of 35 to 40 years old would be preferred, and must be without children with her. For one of good character and qualifications a large price will be given. Enquire of the editor of

the Intelligencer. Lex. Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4t.

NOTICE. WISH to hire, for the present year, a few

CHAIN SPINNERS, HACKLERS, AND WEAVERS, To work in a Bagging Factory.
THOMAS H. WATERS.
Lex. Jnn. 25, 1838.—4-3t.

BLUE LICK WATER. FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be recived this day, by

D. BRADFORD,

7th Sept. 2837.

JABEZ BEACH. T his Coach Repository, has now an hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be added to the first quality. which will be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

MARINE Insurance Company

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Law or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

perils of the sea.

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or fer life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan

tage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

A. O. NEIVTON, Sec'ty.

WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors. THO. C. O'REAR, LEON'D. WHEELER

THOMAS P. ILART, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.

GEORGE R. M'KEE, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. VILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessaminc, and Wood-ford; also in the Federal Court and Court of

pper street, 3d doorfrom Frazer's

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25--tf.

HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frank fort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors abova Frazer's corner in sight of the THOMAS M. HICKEY. attended to by my late partner HENRY HUMPHAYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY March 2, 1837.-9-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

Tile Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now precared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH Montgomery county, intends to return to MAKING Business will be continued in all its uranelies, and a good assortment of the latest inproved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,

> N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant emplayment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprenti-ees in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B& II. The Feather Renovator,

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

S now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame House on Mnin Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day. By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of

sects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping,

are invited to each and witness the operation CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837--39-tf

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

